SCHURA MARKET

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IRON AND STLEMER POWDERS,
THROAY AND LUNG DISSAME.

Brom the Rev. Mr. Cronk, General Agent of " American Bibl.

OFFICE No. 850 BROOMS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 18, 1800. Dr. J. R. STANFORD—My Deer Sir: Having been for some time troubled with an affection of the Throat and Right Lung, which becoming so newhat serious, I was induced through the recommendation of a friend to try your Ulive Tar and from and Sulphur Powders. Under the influence of these Remedies, I am happy to say, the difficulties have been entirely removed.

Respectfully yours.

D. W. G. CRONK.

Reed the following from D. A. MITCHELL, esq., a retired

banker:

METHOPOLITAN HOTHL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.

Dr. STAFFURD.—Dear Ner: For the last three years I have suffered from BROSCRITIS." gradually getting worse. I seriously thought or spending the Winter and Spring in the South, but here used your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, au

am Curred.
Your Remedies had been frequently recommended to me by
the Mesers Ledand of the Metropoitan Hotel, and other friends
who had used them; but, as I always relad on my physician. I
could not be persuaded to try any expenience, until I got so bad the Messers Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel, and other friends who had used them; but, as I always relaid on my physician, I could not be persuades to try any expeniment, until I got so had that it was with difficulty that I could speak, or even swallow my food. As a beat resort, however, and with little faith as I frankly admits), I tried them. The effect was magical? The relief immediate. In a west or ten days after commencing their use, the contrast between my hedings then and forserig was o great, that I considered myse learned.

All the inflammation and swelling about my threat is entirely gone, and a constituenthe time has alone chapsed and I have no return of my complaint.

I have recently applied your Olive Test to a bad Sprain, and found that I was cared in a very short time.

I feel it not only 1 | tests ir but a duly to make this admission to you, and in recommending the nest duly to make this admission to you, and in recommending the nest of your remedies as I have dose, and shall continue to do, I feel that I am doing "sood service," and contributing to the relief of suffacing manualty.

Very truly, yours,

The following editorial, written by the Rec. Dr. header, alter of the Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter, is taken from that pape of April 2.

paper of the Erster (N. H.) News-Letter, to move proper of April 2:

Dr. J. B. STARFORD'S CLIVE TAR.—As this is the sesson for Dr. J. B. STARFORD'S CLIVE TAR.—My mount using call the attention. DR. J. B. STAFFORD S. CHAYE ARE—As time to be con-code and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the atten-tions of suffercia to the invaluable remedy. We have used a ever a year and have great on Leence in its efficacy as a remed-for the oures for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPRIE POWDERS, and have great on ficence in them as a TONIC, imperting to the system generally attempt and eight. We have tested both, and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a practical and scientific shemist, and made comformable to an accurate knowledge of physiology.

physiology.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle, or 75 cents by mail, post-pair Powers, \$1 s package, and no obsige \$1 pairs. For \$15 is money or stamps, a bottle of Olive 1ur and a package of Powders will be sent free by mail.

PEREMPTORY SALE at GENIN'S HAT STORE. MPTORY SALE At the HATE.
This Entire Stock of GENTS, HATE,
Boy's and Gents SOFT HATE.
Gents, and Boys Carr

Gents FUR COLLARS. Gents FUR GLOVES. Gents FUR CAPP Is now selling off at reduced prices to close the concern.

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No. 507 Brundway.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Gress, Playrous.
Cutlery, Playro Ware, Jeweller, Fancy Goods,
Betseles, Perfyroper, and Soape.
(Woodley Richards's celebrated Guas.
Blay's Leps, Wadding, and Cattridges.
Helifor's Army and Model Resors.
Adams's Palent Revolving Platols.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. The Family Sewing-Machine..... Homming Ganges.

1. M. Simonn & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 150 Fullon-st., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS AND OTHERS, The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just broadcood a new and superior Shuttle-Machine, large size, high assed, with latest improvements. Price \$50. For sale at No. 466 Broadway, New-York, and No. 162 Fulton et., Brooklyn.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES reselved the highest Medal at the Fair of the American lastitute
with the highest premium for time Sewing Machine work; also
highest premium at the Fair of the Frankfit lust, New-Jersey
Bisse Fair, etc., etc., Agents wanted. Office, No. 568 Broadway

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Other, No. M& Broadway, New-York.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINES. - Simple

TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAMBOATS, CANAL BOATS, PROPRILERS, BARGES, Ac.—Make your decks tight, as hulls sound and durable. Read the eight years experience Jacob Shurtz, Iropristor of the Frankin Line of Propellers New York, via the Delawate and Raritan Casal: Book Blook, Pew-Jersey, Dec. 3, 1859. The undersigned having the oughly tested the Baldonwarks Pairs for the last eight year pronounces it the best Mineral Paint now in use for the hull and decks of vessels, for durability, elasticity, and economy.

"Proprietor of Franklin Line, Reritan Canal."
Depot, No. 72 Maidea Jane, New York.
Oracia received for rooming at No. 421 Broadway.

SELLING OFF AT GENIN'S .- An advertisement GENIN'S BALAAM, appears in

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL GURE Turns with success, in effecting permanent cures of Her-nia or Rupture, at No. I Vessy at. Ladies waited upon by a fo-make in private rooms. Also, Tarnasa of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Hathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knoe Cape, Amista, and all Surgical appliances colentifically applied, by Manas & Co., No. 2 Vessy at., N. T.

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STRAEMS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT SALARIDER SAFE,

Seventeen and a half years in use.—Of Tweire Thousand sold

100 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite Purchasers
to call and examine the Certificates of some of the most respectable Firms in the Country. A large assortment for sale at the

Dopol. No. 40 MURRAT-ST., NEW-YORK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and SCRELAR-PROOF SAPE, With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. S. Huranno & Ce., No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

STICK TO IT.

Depot No. 102 Fulton st., New York. THOS. JOHNSON, Agent SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Unaput is svent House.

For Sain Eventweere.

Secularity H. C. Syalute & Co., No. 48 Coderet.

Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS le the best and chespest article for Dressing,
Beautitying, Cleanaug, Curling,
Preserving and Rettering the Hair.
sry it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS see unrivated. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. Se shrinking nor twrning up behind. Barcuston's Hars Dvs. Lie best in the world; the only harculess and reliable Dye known. Sapplied at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

WATCHES—GOLD WATCHES.

The largest and most splenoid assortment of WATCHES in the city is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. As he is constantly security all descriptions of Watches direct from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is easilied to other a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Watches cleaned and regulated in the best manner, by the finest London and Genera workmen.

A few second-hand Gold English Patent Levers for sale for \$40 each.

Also, a few in Gold Hunting Cases, at \$50 each.

GROUNG C. ALLEN,

Luporter of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway.

One door below Canal-at., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. WATCHES-GOLD WATCHES.

THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE, an independent Republican Journal, now in its twenty third year, is published Polly, Semi-Weskly, and Weskly, and circulates inguly lows, Illinois, and Nobrasks.

S. M. PETTIGHIL & Co., Agents, New-York and Boston.

C. DURRAW, Proprietor.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES.—ROBERT M PAYMER, Soie Manufacture of the above celebrated SATS-and Paiont Powder free! Defiance Locks and Choss-Saxs Also Rise and Burgles-free! Sideboard and Parlor SATS. for ther plate, &c. Depot, No. 53 Murray-st., corper of College place.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

There is a large increase in the number of bare There is a large increase in the number of barescoted monks and friars, who may be seen in the religious quarter of Paris, in the neighborhood of St.
Sulpice. They may be seen, it is said, at all hours of
the day, walking along in the quiet and almost deserted
streets of that quarter, bareheaded and barefooted,
their blue heels and childrainy toes creating the greatest commiseration among the ladies and children, as
they tread bravely the frozen, snow-covered ground.
They have assembled there at the present time to
further the "great work" of liberating the Pope of all
envisity concerning the increase of expenditure necesanxiety concerning the increase of expenditure uccessary to meet his present emergency. The monks and friums of the two great begging orders, the Franciscans and Ca uchins, have been convoked, and are to be distributed all over Europe in search of alms to assist in this mighty work.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, PEBRUARY 3, 1860.

B. I. TILLEY is our Agent in Nawrone, R. L. for the sale of

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The Trippen should in all cases be addressed to Homaca Cunning & Co.

No notice can be taken o. Aporgenous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not appearanly for publication, but as a guaranty for his good 1820.

THE NEW-YORK DAILT TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning editions delivered to City Subscribers at 12; cents per week.

We will thank our advertising patrons to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

Now Bendy-The Irrepressible Conflict. TRIBUNE TRACES... NO. 1.

It contains the famous speech of Mr. Seward a Rochester, in which he pointed out the fact of the Irrepressible Conflict; the equally famous speech of Mr. O'Conor at the Academy of Music, contending that Negro Slavery is not unjust; Mr. O'Conor's recent letter to certain New-York merchants on the same subject; and a brief collection of the opinions of eminent men with regard to Slavery. \$15 per 1,000; \$2 00 per 100; 30 cents per dozen; and 4 cents a single copy. If by Mail one cent each additional must be sent to prepay postage.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 2 .- Mr. Gwin (Dem. Cal.), gave no tice that he would move to take up the Pacific Railroad bill on Monday next. Mr. Sumner (Rep. Mass.) moved an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the hospital tax on seamen, and also the system of marine hospitals, which was adopted. Mr. Wigfall (Dem. Texas), noticed a bill for a Railroad and Telegraph from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Lane (Dem. Oregon), moved an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a naval station on Puget's Sound Adopted. Mr. Davis (Dem. Miss.), offered a series of resolutions relating to the obligations imposed on the States by the Constitution, the rights of the people in the Territories, &c. They were made the special order for 1 p. m. next Wednesday. Mr. Wilson (Rep. Mass.), introduced a bill appropriating a million of acres of the public lands for the benefit of free schools in the District of Columbia. Mr. Foster (Rep. Conn.), moved an inquiry whether the appropriation for the new Post-Office at New-York is now in force, and whether further legislation is necessary. Adopted. Mr. Brown's resolutions, relative to Territorial Governments, were then taken up, and Mr. Fitch (Dem. Ind.), addressed the Senate at length. Adjourned. House, Feb. 2 .- Not in session.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 2 .- Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Manierre to amend the General Insurance law, and one by Mr. Colvin to supply Cohoes with water. A resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday was agreed to. In Committee, the bill for completing the Canals was taken up, and Mr. Goss's notion to insert five-tenths and one-twentieths of a mill, instead of half a mill, was debated.

ASSEMBLY, Feb. 2 .- The bill appropriating the pro eeds of the State tax for the support of Schools assed. The Senate's amendments to the Monroe County Workhouse bill were concurred in; also those to Hudson River Ice bitl. In Committee, the bill in regard to Holidays was debated. The bill to erect the County of Canisteo was also considered.

There was a boiler explosion in Williamsburgh vesterday, attended with loss of life. We give the facts in another column.

A lively and characteristic scene transpired in the Board of Aldermen last night, in which the lie was given by Mr. Contractor Farley with sanguinary accompaniments. The ratification of Gideon J. Tucker and Dr. Bradford, the Mayor's nominees for President of the Croton Board and Health Commissioner, was again deferred.

The Bible question came up in the Supreme Court, before Judge Leonard, yesterday, on the test case made up between the recusant teacher and the Board of Education. Mr. Brady took exception to the return of the Board to the mandamus, that it did not set forth that the plaintiff, who sought to recover his salary, had been removed from office. Having retained him, after he had refused to obey the orders of the Board, he was entitled to his pay. The Judge agreed with the counsel, so the question of the right of the Board to compel the reading of the Bible in the schools is as far from settlement as ever.

An example was yesterday made by the Court of Over and Terminer, and one which we trust will have the most salutary effect upon that infamous class, the ticket swindlers, who have so long been the shame of the city. A fellow named Frank Fowler, once a policeman, but of late years a noorious cheat, was convicted of selling a worthless ticket to a poor German, who wished to go to Bremen, and sentenced by Justice Ingraham to the State Prison for two years and three months. The Judge, in passing sentence, declared that, so far as he was concerned, when such offenders came before him, they need not expect to be let off with the fine, which it is in the discretion of the Court to impose, but which was no punishment to such people.

The trial of Stephens and Hazlett, two of Brown's associates in the invasion of Harper's Ferry, commenced at Charlestown yesterday. The town was thronged by persons anxious to witness the proceedings. The Court was opened on Wednesday, and the Grand Jury charged by Judge John Kenny, when he took occasion to refer specially and at some length to the invasion of Harper's Ferry. The Grand Jury, after del beration, returned with a bill charging Stephens with murder and treason, and conspiring with slaves to create a rebellion. They also subsequently brought in a similar indictment against Hazlett. The impanueling of a Jury to try Stephens was postponed till yesterday. The prisoners will be defended by Mr. Sennott, and the Commonwealth will be represented by Mr. Hunter. There appears to be no excitement or fear of a rescue, and no occasion for an increase of the military force now at Charlesown. Yesterday, upon the opening of Court, Mr. ennott inquired whether the Commonwealth would lect to try on all or on one of the counts of the inietment; and after referring to the vacillating course of the Commonwealth, which he characterized as unfair, he suggested that the indictment should be quashed. He urged that the prisoners should be sent o Staunton for trial. After a colloquy between Mesers, Harding and Hunter, counsel for the Commonwealth, Mr. Sennott and Judge Kenny, relative to the transfer of the case to the Federal author ties and back again, Mr. Harding moved a nolle prosequi on the old indictment, so as to preceed on the

new one. Mr. Sennott moved that the Common-

wealth elect one count to try the prisoner on. After

some discussion, the Judge ruled against the motion, and Mr. Sennott announced his intention to take exception. The indictment was then read and the impanneling of the Jury was commenced, but not finished at the hour of adjournment.

Last evening a large tenement-house in Elm street, occupied by 19 families, took fire, and before the inmates could escape, a large number of them were burned to death. The details of tais dreadful affair will be found in another column. We trust that this, the second case of the same character within a few weeks, will lead to a radical reform in the construction of tenement buildings.

The telegraph brings us the gratifying intelligence of the election of Salmon P. Chase of Ohio as United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March, 1861. He will take the seat vacated at that time by Mr. Pugh, who succeeded him in the same place in 1855.

The election of Gov. Chase is a just tribute to his exalted character, his distinguished talents, and the strict fidelity to principle which has always marked his public career. As he was one of the earliest among the leading statesmen of the country to identify bimself with the Republican party, when such a step tested the earnestness of a man's convictions, and his moral courage, he still remains one of its chief representatives, now that it has risen to be a power in the land, and is on the eve of taking the Government into its hands.

Mr. Chase returns to Washington with a na tional reputation of an envisble charater. As a legislator of clear ideas and inflexible purposes, as well as of prudence and wisdom, his eminence is marked and indisputable. His great administrative ability has been strikingly illustrated in the four years of his career as Governor of Ohio. And while his presence in the Senate must at al times add to the usefulness and dignity of the body. it is especially to be desired in the present embarrassment of the country and the Government, growing out of the folly and corruption of our financial policy. The stern economy and rigid honesty with which the reputation of Mr. Chase is synonymous, will powerfully aid in achieving that great reform which must follow the inauguration of the Republican President on the 4th of March,

The steamer America, with Liverpool dates to the 14th uit. and Queenstown the 15th, one day later than those by the City of Manchester, reached Halifax yesterday afternoon. The object of Lord Cowley's mission to London is stated to be for the purpose of resuming the negotiations between England and France, interrupted by the opposition of Count Walewski. Non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy is said to be the principle of these negotiations. France is represented as being de sirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal assent to this principle. The British Cabinet, while ready to support this principle in the Congress, or in a note to the European Powers, could give no pledge, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might lead to hostilities. It was thought that Europe would not acquiesee in the principle, opposed, as it was, to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming alliances. In consequence of the position of the British Cabinet, the question of an early meeting of the Congress is revived. On the other hand, The London Times states that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect the Central Italian States. A rumor. which was doubted, however, prevailed that the Emperor of Austria had invited Russia and Prussia to defend the legitimate rights of monarchs. A Paris correspondent writes that the Pope is willing to yield the Romagna, provided the remainder o his dominions be secured to him. The reported resignation of Cardinal Antonelli is not confirmed. The reported complete overthrow and dispersion of the rebels in India is confirmed. The Chinese are said to be making great warlike preparations, and have addressed a demand to Russia to evacuate all country of the Amoor. Breadstuffs dull. Con-

sols 954@951 for money, and 951 for account. AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

A very charming discourse was delivered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Fitch of Indiana, on Squatter Sovereignty, Senator Douglas, and Slavery. We do not know when we have felt the incisive ire of a speech more than in perusing the brief report the telegraph gives us of this effort of the intruding representative of Indiana in the Senate. He denounced Mr. Douglas, and said that gentleman held views on Squatter Sovereignty at variance with those of a large majority of the Democratic party, and if he were nominated at Charleston by the South, that section would forfeit the confidence of its friends and earn the contempt of its enemies. He avowed his own determined hostility to Douglas, and exhibited evidences of unusual sincerity in his declarations on this head. He did not say he hated him with an inexpressible hatred. but unless he feels an emotion toward him very closely kin to this he was unfortunate in the choice of his language. Mr. Douglas responded to Fitch with the bitter taunt that he would have done better to have made his speech in Indiana before the late Convention in that State, which chose Douglas Delegates to Charleston.

The exceeding harmony of the members of the Sham Democracy, as disclosed by these and similar proceedings in Congress, is remarkable. It denotes especially the good time coming at Charleston

Our dispatches from Washington last night show the continued unanimity of the Republicans in the selection of the subordinate, yet important officers of the House, and exhibit a spirit of wise conciliation deserving of all praise. It seems to be understood that Mr. Forney will be supported for Clerk, and Mr. Hoffman of Maryland who, when in Congress in 1854, did himself honor by registing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for Sergeant-at-Arms, with an excellent prospect of the election of both these gentlemen. None of the Standing Committees will be announced until next week.

DOUGLAS AND HIS PROSPECTS. There are signs in the political heavens that seem to animate the friends of the little giant. His recent success in Indiana, has proved a whole harvest of encouragement to the crowd of hopeful expectants. But one thing must be taken into account by contractors, betters, and political fancy men generally. That is, that the Free State Sham Democracy, have not been trained to go in the traces, but only in the breeching. They once pulled fiercely ahead on the Wilmot Proviso, but the melancholy experience of that strain has never been forgotten. The recollection of the way they were punished for that honest, straightforwad pull, the sturdy raps on the nose they then received, the awful infliction on back and bosom they got from their Southern drivers-all

given them an abiding fear of the traces. They fell back into the breeching then, and there they have duelt ever since. They have become content. In the breeching they get no thwacks. They are now well used to it, and they distrust any other part of the political harness.

When the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

came on, they started forward by a sort of native instinct, but in remembrance of their past experience they quickly slackened the traces, and the breeching was suddenly put to a fresh strain. On Lecompton there was exhibited a similar result. Now these same parties are loud in their professions that they are for the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston. How long will they forge ahead in that purpose, against the old influences, and threats and blows of the South? We believe not long. The pull on the traces will be speedily abandoned, and the breechieg will be put into requisition again. In fact the Northern Doughface Democracy are not good at going ahead, but only at backing down. We look, therefore, to see Mr. Douglas's forces at Charleston illustrate this truth. The Northern Doughfaces never did stand up against the slavedrivers and they never will. It does not belong to the breed. We see by the telegraph that an anti-Douglas delegate has just been chosen in some one of the presumed to be Squatter Sovereignty Congressional Dis tricts of New-England. Yet the North-Eastern portion of the Union is set down as unanimous for Douglas at Charleston. What is that Democracy now composed of? Nothing but political adventurers. It is the same now in all New-England, as it has long been known to be in Massachusetts. The Snam Democracy is kept alive there for the purpose of furnishing recipients for the Federal office . Destroy that bond of union, and that element of support, and the party would go into liquidation to morrow. What reliance can be placed on the delegates of an organization like this, representing States that have no possible chance of casting a single electoral vote for the nominee of the convention they attend? Are they going to adhere to Mr. Douglas on any ground save that of the plunder? And when the South, which alone can furnish the votes to be relied on to elect the Democratic candidate, say they will have their own way in choosing the man, and that they do not want Douglas, and will not vote for him, and that they will punish those who persist in thwarting them by insisting on his nomination; does anybody suppose these Douglas delegates are going to stand up and resist them? Why should they ? They have nothing to gain by contumacy; but everything to lose, looking upon things from their point of view. They want the offices. Show them the power that is most likely to have them to distribute, and that is the power they will fall down

and worship. It is thus we have no faith in the faithfulness of many of the Douglas troops, who will nominally muster under his banner. When the pinch comes, they will desert their standard, and go ever in a body to his mortal enemies. They will go to the winning side the moment they can make up their

mind which that is. The continued hostility of the South to Douglas we take for granted. We have just had a fresh illustration of the hostility in the vote against Mc-Clernand for Speaker, given by Southern men on the ground of his agreement with Mr Douglas in political sentiment. Although these very Southern Democrats voted, to a man, for Smith of North Carelina, an old Whig, for Speaker, and their bitter opponent at home, they utterly refused to support McClernand for the same office. This appears to us to disclose an inexorable spirit of hostility, that will not be inactive when the contest comes on at Charleston.

REFLECTIVE LEGISLATION.

That pleasant "gem of the sea," Staten Island, which is all embraced in the County of Richmond, is, if our memory serves us, some twenty miles in length and eight in breadth. Its population numbers about 20,000, among whom, we have no doubt, are many quiet, rural persons not given to arson, many respectable and harmless persons not given a riotous and violent disposition, and not a few who all their lives long have spent their nights in their innecent beds, without a thought of the de struction of property either public or private. In short, the population of Staten Island is, we have every reason to believe, an average population, differing in no respect whatever from that of any other county of the State, having about an equa proportion of good, bad, and indifferent people, per

haps with a large preponderance of the latter It is an axiom of the law that the bad should always be punished for their evil deeds. It is also an axiom of the law that they should not be punished by ex post facto laws. There is also another legal axiom-or if there is not there ought to bethat the innocent should not be punished for the guilty. We wish to make an application of these principles to the case of our good, bad, and indifferent neighbors of Staten Island.

It is not forgotten that about a year and a hall age the Quarantine Hospitals in that county were burned down. Whether the act was one of ruthless and savage mob, or whether those who committed it can properly plead in its justification any danger to their own lives, or any provocation in the outraged laws enacted for their protection from pestilence, is a question that need not now be discussed. It is established that the act of destruction was committed, and of course it was either justifiable or not. If it was justifiable, then no penal responsibility exists for it anywhere. If it was not justifiable then the responsible party must take the consequences. It is a case for which the laws bad already and most amply provided. By the act of 1855 the county where such a destruction of public property occurs is held accountable. The actual perpetrators may be severely punished if they are known and can be caught; and the county which was so unfortunate as to have such persons among its citizens, can be made to pay the damages. Whether the outrage as charged was an outrage or not, and if yea, what shall be the penalty, are questions to be settled by the proper tribunal, which legislation has already thus provided. And here, it may be thought, this Quarantine question rests. Whatever wrong against publie property has been perpetrated there, Richmond County is amenable to the law. Under the statute it has the privilege of making its defense, if it has any; and if it has not, it has only to render a cheerful submission to the award against it, even hough the innocent shall suffer for the misdeeds of he guilty.

But some of our legislators at Albany, it seems, are not disposed thus to leave the event to the legal arbitrament already provided. The State, the principal plaintiff in this case, proposes also to be the judge and to choose the jury. By an ex post facto law, it is proposed to decide, first, that Richmond County has committed an outrage for which this weight like a nightmare on their souls. It has it is justiy punishable; second, to appoint a jury of

three men, in the Interest of the plaintiff, who shall assess the damages. It would seem that the injustice here is so gross that it would hardly need to be exposed. It is not pretended that the whole 20,000 people of Staten Island, the young and the old, the good and the only goodish, those twenty miles off, innocently and quietly asleep in their beds on those August evenings, were, as well as the rioters in the neighborhood of Stapleton, all engaged in that act of aron. To adjudge them guilty of such an act, without the trial which the law allows, is a manifest injustice; and it is no less unjust to assess upon their property all the damages without appeal. The new law does both.

If under the existing statute, which is quite sufficiently assessed that the preponderance of feeling there was in favor of Mr. Forney for Clerk, and Henry W. Hoffats for Series geartal-Arms of the House. These gentlement were recommended, but not nominated. No definite action was taken on candisiates for the other offices. Some staken on candisiates for the other offices. Some for Doorkeeper from New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Sherman, Grow, Tappan, Hickman, and Schwartz were appointed a Committee to call another conference, in which he says he decreas it a sufficient reason for having retained the bill appropriation of the House. These gentlement were recommended, but not nominated. No definite action was taken on candisiates for the other offices. Some for Doorkeeper from New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-York, Capt Darling and Ira Goodeanw, while George Marston of New-

If under the existing statute, which is quite sufficient for the purpose, it shall be proved that the laws have been outraged, and the County is responsible, then let the County suffer the penalty, in accordance with the role already established. But at least it should have the privilege of showing that its people as a whole, were as guiltless in intention and in participation in this act as the inhabitants-nearer. many of them, in distance, and quite as much in terested-of New-York. And give to Richmood, if it must suffer the penalty of having among its people those who are proved to be bad and dangerous citizens, the privilege which, up to this time, belongs to all the counties—that of being assessed for damages by an impartial tribunal. A law made after the fact is always a dangerous precedent. In this case, it casts an unjust stigma upon 20,000 people, and deprives them of the privilege of making a defense; besides, it is proposed without the smallest necessity, as the case has already been provided for by

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher publishes in this veek's Independent, an elucidation of the question recently discussed in the Plymouth Church, and deines his own position as regards that topic, as well as upon the general subject of Slavery. In justice to him, we extract the following passage from his statement: "Great pains have been taken to spread abroad the

"Great pains have been taken to spread abroad the rumor, that we have changed our ground, and receded from former Anti-Slavery opinions. It is needless to say, that we have given up nothing, changed nothing, except as a bud changes to a blossom, and a blossom to a fruit. We never athorred Slavery so much. We never more dreaded its malignant influences both upon white and black, upon civil and religious institutions. We never were more invincibly determined to make noterms with it, but to carry on legitimate war to the end and destruction of it. But, for that very sake, we shall refuse a zeal without knowledge, and all bigotry of Anti-Slavery feeling, and all attempts to punish men for variation of belief on Anti-Slavery doctrue." This is sufficiently explicit. We need hardly say

we have never questioned Mr. Beecher's motives or aims. So far as these go, one might apply to him the sentiment expressed by Junius in regard to Herne Tooke, which the latter said would make as good an epitaph as he wanted; that he was a man of excellent intentions. We cheerfully accord this merit to Mr. Beecher.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860; REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

A conference of the members who supported Mr. Pennington was held at the Capitol this morning, Mr. Washburn of Illinois in the chair, for the purpose of consulting upon the minor offices. No cominations were formally made, but the general understanding was that Mr. Forney should be supported for Clerk, Messrs, Hickman, Haskin, and schwartz urged his claims strongly, and as their course on the Speakership had conciliated the Republicans, there was a disposition to yield this coint without much hesitation. Assurances were iven which relieved the political difficulties that mbarrassed the cooperation of a few members. On the basis of Mr. Pennington's vote, Mr. Forney will require two additional to replace Winter Davis and Mr. Briggs, who will not adopt him. Mr. Pennington's own vote, which was not cast on the allot for Speaker, furnishes one, and Mr. R New-Jersey is suggested for the other.

Mr. Hoffman of Mazyland will be sustained by our friends for Sergeant-at-Arms, and, with the aid of the Southern Opposition, can easily be elected. His conduct during the struggle on the Kansas-Nebraska bill deserves this recognition.

When the conference reached the Doorkeeper, an animated discussion occurred, resulting from the competition for the place, and it was deemed prudent to adjourn, after the appointment of a Committee of five, headed by Mr. Sherman, with authority to call another meeting when desirable.

From the state of parties in the House, some ifficulty may occur in making any successful programme for the subordinate offices, and hence it is necessary to consult expediency before proceeding

THE HOUMAS LAND CLAIM. The Senate Committee on the Houmas Claim

ave allowed Mr. Sudell time to send to Louisiana for certain documents, which are considered necessary to his vindication.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

The House will adjourn from to-morrow till Monday, for the purpose of allowing the Speaker time to construct the Committees, which cannot be announced before the middle of next week. No appointments have yet been tendered, except the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means to Mr. Sherman. An important position will doubtless be offered Winter Davis, but, probably, it will be declined. Mr. Orr's Committees in the last Congress furnish a basis for Mr. Pennington in organizing the House, though he will exercise more liberality. MR. GRUND'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Grand for Havre by nearly an exact reversal of the vote by which he was rejected before.

THE MEXICAN TREATY. Strenuous efforts are making by the Administra-

ion and outside interests to obtain aid from the Republicans in ratifying the Mexican treaty. A conference of our friends was ordered to-day on that subject, but, owing to the late hour of the adjournment of the Senste, it was not held. If it is ratified, no doubt is entertained but a large assessment will be made on the four millions for electioneering purposes in November, with a view to repeating the Buchanan game. MR. FITCH ON MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Fitch's assault on Mr. Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty, to-day, was designed to intensify Southern hostility against him, by showing that national Northern Democrats repudiated and denonneed his heresics as worse than the doctrines of the Republicans. To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860. Washisores, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.
There was a Republican cancus at the Capitol today. Many seekers after place were gathered in the
lobbles, impatiently awaiting the result. The rumors
from time to time created much excitement among them.

may, in its discretion, raise meney to improve the charnel in the St. Clair River. He does not make to intimate a doubt of the power of Congress to construct such internal improvements as may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement is within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of tween the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of its navigation, therefore, which could be made for the purposes of war would equally injure to the benefit of Great Britain, the only enemy that could possibly confront us in that querter. War would be a sad calamity, but should it ever unhappily exist, the buttle will not be fought on the St. Clair River, or on the lakes with

fought on the St. Chair River, or on the mace with which it communicates.

The nembers of the House to-day kept the Sergeant-st-Arms busy by drawing their mileage and salary, the Speaker having yesterday signed a check on the Treasury for a latte amount of money.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, spiritedly debated for more than two hours the motion to reconsider the vote by which some weeks ago the Hon. Francis J. Grund was rejected as Cousul to Havre. The contest was ended by confirming this appointment, the majority being unexpectedly inspe.

The resolutions which Mr. Davis introduced into the Senate to-day are simply a collection of all the issues on the Slavery question, presenting the Southern side affirmatively.

on the Slavery quasion, parlimetricity, Liout. Moore of the Affilment of the Infantry, Liout. Moore of the Dragoons, Lieut. Anderson of the Artillery, Saout. Taylor, of the Cavairy, Lieut. Alexander of the Engineer Corps, have been appointed a Board to assemble in the Washington Arsenal, on Monday next, for a trial of all the different small arms that have been concerned for the military service. They are made or purchased for the military service. They are to report in full to the War Department.

The acceptance of the offer of the services of the

monsted regiment of Texan volunteers to protect the frontier from threatened Mexican invasion—to be ready on any emergency—will depend on the action of

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Fab. 2, 1860.
Sunday communications were received from the Executive Department.
On motion of Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.), it was resolved that on and after Monday next the Senate meet at 12 o'clock.

solved that on and after Monday next the Senate meet at 12 o'clock.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that on Monday he would move to go on with the calendar. The first bill upon the calendar was for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and he desired to take that up.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the hospital tax on seamen, and abolishing the present system of marine hospitals. Adopted.

itals. Adopted. Mr. WEGFALL (Dem., Texas) gave notice of a bill for a railroad and telegraph between the Atlanta States and California. Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) offered a resolution in-

Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval station on Puger's Sound. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Mise.) introduced a series of resolutions relating to the obligations imposed on the States by the Constitution, the rights of the people in the Territories, etc. Mr. Davis said he offered these resolutions with the intention of having a vote taken on them separately. He would be glad if they sould be adopted without debate, and with unanimity. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill appro-Mr. William acres of she public lands for the benefit of the free schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Com.) introduced a resolution
of inquiry whether the appropriation for the new PostOffice at New-York is now in force, and whether fur-

office at New-York is now in force, and whether further legislation is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. Brown's resolutions were taken up.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind) discussed the Territorial question. He thought the new doctrine of Popular Sovereignty a departure from the views of the founders of the Government. He defended the course of the Democratic Senstors in displacing Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Terr tories. His views as to the power of the people of the territories, declared from Fresport to New-Orleans, were at variance with the opinious of the great majority of his party. The section of the Senate was not from disrespect to the Senator from Illinois, but because they respected their principles. He defended the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness preferred by Mr. Iverson, and denounced the Republicates as foes to the Constitution. He thought when they took an oath to support the Constitution, they must do so with a reservation. Northern Democrats sacrificed themselves in Advanced the Republicates as found to the constitution. with a reservation. Northern Democrats escribithemselves in defense of Southern institutions.

themselves in defense of Southern institutions. He referred to Dickisson, Cass, Dodge, Jones, and others, who were driven out because they defended the South against the prejudices of their own people. The Republicans now endeavored to raise a storm which would sweep the Northern Democrats out of existence. He wished to be allowed to stand on ground Congressional. He then referred to Mr. Brown's resolutions. Every citizen's right to carry property into the Territories he conceded and was open. stand on ground Congressional. He shen referred to Mr. Brown's resolutions. Every citizen's right to carry property into the Territories I oconceded, and was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston, on account of the injustice and unconstitutionality of his Territorial doctrine. If the South should nominate him, the North would regard it as an admission that his views were acceptable to it, thus forfeiting the respect of enemies and the sympathy of friends. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty makes every Territory non-slaveholding, whether situated North or South. He could not agree with the Senators from Mississippi and Georgia that it was the duty of Congress, even if it had the power, to pass laws for the prefection of one species of property in the Territories. This would cause congress to degenerate into mere Territorial Legislature. He held that Slavery was protected in the Territories by the common law. The Territories could not exercise power belonging to a State. The man who would not conform his section to the Constitution and the laws had in his hand the raw material of John Brown, and could only find affiliation on the other side of the Chamber. He had yet to learn that he Democratic party belonged to one man from whom it had received its interpretation of what this or that law meant. He did not believe the party was yet prepared to go on its bended knee to this man and ask him on what terms he will accept the nomination. When he put on his hat it did not cover the entire him on what terms he will accept the nomination. When he put on his hat it did not cover the entire brains of the party, nor its entire heart when he but-toned his waistcoat. Mr. Fitch then examined the Dred Scott decision, contending that it sustained the views he had advanced. He also claimed that the were supported by the Cincipnati Platform.

were supported by the Cincinnati Platform. He thought these points, however, on which Democrate might differ without feeling, as they were judicial and might differ whited.

legislative questions.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) said it was not necessary at this time to go info any controversy with the Seator from Indians. He might have used these arguments in his own State before the

ator from Indians. He might have used these argu-ments with more propriety in his own State before the meeting of the late Democratic Convention. Mr. FITCH replied that the action of that Conven-tion might add to the Senator's vote at Charlestoe; but according to the rules governing former Conventions it did not give him votes enough to secure his nomina-tion. Did he then expect to transfer or sell them to complete also.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the action of the recent Couvenion showed that the Democrats of Ind

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) wished to press a vote on the resolutions, but yielded to a motion to postpone, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned

Anti-Slavery Convention.

Aleany, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

The New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention held its closing session here this afternoon, with a full attendance. Addresses were made by Measrs. Philipp. Pillsbury, Powell, Robinson, and others. Revolution and insurrectionary doctrines were advected. A resolution was adopted strongly censuring Gov. Morgan and the Legislature for inviting the man-stealing Governors and Legislatures of two Slave Scates to visit New-York as the quests of the State. The institution was denounced as an insult to the people of this State and as atrocious servility to the Slave Power, while Northern citizens are daily punished in or as iled from the South.

Fire. DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Feb 9, 1998.
The building and stock of George Arnold, green and the Dexter Hotel adjoining were diclodged by his tevening: 1,000, \$5,000; partially insured.

and my more thanking